Also, a plain dress Caster Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and wors by the best class wearen each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Reifing Department, (known as floft Hatting.) will be displayed the still and taste of our Ferrett Faricant, whose isimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with reflections from our own Maka Shops, will render our large and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway. BANTA'S etyles of CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS BANTAS types of CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODs have for many years pear been the atendard patterns, on account of their supernosity in quality as well as variety of shapes. The efforts which he has made this year to piease his patrons, and the facilities which his new and commodions store for the exhibition of his very large assortment of goods offers will and obtainedly increase his well-deserved repuration. The particular attention of the ladies is called to his complete stock of Leasureman Hars which is offered at the most moder to price to graffy the most refined tasts and economical disposition. Step in at his place, No. 106 Caust, corner of Wooster's.

KNOX knows to a T what will suit the taste of the community, and so his Summer styles of Hars for gentle-men's weer are "the regs" at present. They are tight, cognit-and greeful, in keeping with the season, and turnish his wearer with a sure pasport to good society. They are obtain-able only at No. 533 Broadway or No. 123 Fulton-at.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nessuret, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his lurge and varied assortment of Hars, consisting in part of the filandard Drab Beaver Hat. Beaver Felt Hats of Paris and home meanfacture. The perfection of comfort and convenience with the usual variety of Surar Goods.

HERD, No. 49 Nassan-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.-We will LADIES TRAVELING DRIESS GOUDS.—WE WILL

Dresses at 1/6 per yard; also real India Seersuckers, India
Silks, Cantos Chapes, &c.; also Goods for Bathing Dresses.

E. H. Lyandbeater & Co.,

No. 347 Broadway, cor, Leonard-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Establishment, No. 23; Broadway, 3d door above the Aster House, are more than repaid for the trouble of ascerding one flight of stair, in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-made Garmen's to be procured, eates of which are being made at wholesale prices. Wh. T. JENNINGS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ES LARGE AND PEREMITORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our resders will notice that ANYMONY J. BLEECKER Will sell at public anction This DAY at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange by order of the Referee, Assignoes and others, a fine Rouse and Lot on 5th-av., near 55th-av., 17 choles Loté, with the Buildings thereon, situated on the south side of 25th-av, between the 16th and 11th-ave; House and Lot No. 2 Bedford et., being the junction of Hammersley, Houseon and Hamcoctat, Also 23 and Building Lots on 6th and 85th-ats, near the 5th-av, and the Central Park, and on 69th and 76th-ats, near the 11th-av. Also will be sold, about sine handsome Cottage and Villa Sites, including the two Cottages and Onthulidious situated on Valentine-av., in the village of Fordham, and only about six minutes' welk from the depot. The terms of sele will be liberal to the purchasers. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-at. (33)

JUNE, 1855.—Zephyr Cassimere Suits \$10; fash honable Freich Cloth Costs \$2; Marcellles Vests \$1; blay linen Costs \$1; 5.00 pair fancy Cassimere Pants \$2 and \$2.50; extra superfine blue Cloth Dress Costs \$15. At Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS. RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 19 4Bowery. Summer Undergorments cheaper than ever. Established in 1824.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS .-- E. H. LEAD BEATER & Co., No. 347 Groadway, will offer This Morning at immense stock of rich BARROES, ORENADINES, TISSUES and PRINTED MUSLIES, at less than one-half their cost to import Their store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A.M.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS .- Some tradesmen

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION-6 per cent less than cost of importation. Gold Bordered and RASSFARRY WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, GILT ORNICES, and UPROLETERY GOODS, at trade prices. W. O. ERES, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st-English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carrers, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices, Di Clotha, from 3 to 24 ft. wider, Lace Curtains, Drapery Mus-ins, Gill Corniers, Window Shades, Mc. Carpets made and sted in the best manner.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 577 and 579 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTES, ETC., ET .,
For sale on the most reasonable torms
FOR CASH.

BOSTON PIANOS .- HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Planos with and without the Æolian, Jacon Chickering, Hallering & Couston's and Woodwang & Brown's Planos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boaton makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO DRONS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was reconst; awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington D. C., can be found only at No. 33 Broadway. A liberal dis-count made for cash. The trade supplied on the most libera-terms. Horace Wartes.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,
Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London and Edinburgh,
OUILLIST AND ADDRESS. of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, Lon OCULIST AND AURIST, No. 778 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEFOT AT No. 138 WILLIAM-ST.,

New York.

A complete stock of the above slaways on hand.

EBERRARD FABER, sole Agent.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL from which the giulinous matter has been abstracted, by a new-ly-discovered chemical process, is purer and swester; will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whother for burn-ing or lubricating, better and 20 percent cheaper than any Olis in market. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

What is there more loathsome than bugs in your bed, Or mice in your closet and rate in your shed? Ge straight to E. Lyon's for ratelling Phile And the Machartz Powder which all insects kills! Great Professors Torrey and Chilton and Reid About their great merit are all of one creed.

None are genuine without E. Lyon's autograp 12 M. Denot No. 424 Broadway.

5,000 of those \$10 Wiss always on hand at the manufactory of Manuturest & Co., No. II Maiden-lane. Gettlemen in want of a good Wig or Tougher can get a better ar cle & the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the ctravagant Broadway stores for \$25. Back and Front Brand Bands, Curles, &c. Copy the address.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-The whol civilized world have, as with one voice, indersed in favor of the wonderful medicines as being the only sure remedy for any c wond, diper, sere leg or sore breast, even when all other mes have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, No. Makien-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62j cents and \$1 per box or pot.

HAR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Factory is No. 231 Broadway. Nine private rooms for the application of his famous Hain Dye, the best in the world. Heware of imitations. Sold wholesale and retail. The largest assortment of Wigs and Toupeus in the United States. Also, BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE dapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.
No. 48 Courtlandt-st., and No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of " Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asth ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Male and Females. Consultation free.

REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,
REASS SPRING TRUSSES,
TO No. 1 Eurolayst., corner Broadway.
This Trees never rosts, nor grows weak from uso. Six days'
trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

MADISON COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION .- A meeting of this Union was held at Peterboro' on the 30th May the Rev. John Fulton in the Chair. Several amend ments to the Constitution were reported and adopted: after which a series of resolutions were introduced by the Business Committee and agreed to by the meet-

the Business Committee and agreed to by the meeting. We annex three of thom:

Resolved, That nething can serve so effectually to educate the people into right views of intoxicating drinks as for Government to doom such drinks to destruction.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance in this State will stand by her excellent. "Maine Law," and defend and upheld it by their uncompromising vores and by the undinching enforcement of its provisions.

Resolved, That we recommend that there be a Temperance celebration on the Fourth of July next in every town of this country; and that the whole of our Maine Law be read on that occasion, and with special emphasis those parts of it which point out the duties of the authorities and the ponsities to which they are exposed by violating or neglecting such duties.

K. N. Hongsty .- An Ohio correspondent sends us

K. N. Hongsty.—A n Ohio correspondent sends us the following:

"The Ohio Hunker Know-Nothings were quite confident of carrying Virginia and they did all they could to bring about such a recult. The Cincinnatis Times, the leading western organ of the party, prepared several issues for the Virginia Election, made up of matter entirely different from their issues here. They sent about 20,000 of each of these issues to different parts of Virginia. We have seen one copy that was sent back from Virginia. It contains an article two columns in length on the Slavery question. It labors to prove that the Know Nothings are the special friends of Slavery, that the Auti-Slavery men of the North, such as Gliddings and Seward, are opposed to it on account of its Pro-Slavery tendencies. It says the Know-Nothing Party takes on the Slavery question 'a just 'ground, which is, that the abolition of Slavery is impolitic, unwise and impossible,' and it urges the Virginians to come out against foreigners, for the reason that 'foreigners are nearly all abolitionists from the 'moment they land.'

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEERLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by moon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for Calfornia, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The steamships George Law for Aspinwall, and the Star of the West for San Juan, will leave This Afternoonthe former at 2 and the latter at 3 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be and at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

At the Board of Aldermen last evening a row occurred between the two noted Aldermen BRIGGS and HOWARD, the particulars of which are given in our report of the proceedings of the Board.

There was a public gathering of Know-Nothings at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The programme was made up in advance of the meeting, and though strenuous attempts were made to change it they were unavailing. Everything squinting toward hostility to Slavery was promptly voted down.

The Prometheus has arrived at New-Orleans with dates from California to the 16th of May. Monetary affairs were gradually improving and the growing crops looking well.

Sam appears to have had everything his own way in Washington yesterday. The Know-Nothing ticket is said to be chosen by a small majority. B. B. French, Commissioner of Publie Buildings, has resigned, and John B. Blake appointed to fill the vacancy.

The poisoning of a wedding party is mentioned by a telegraphic dispatch which we give this morning. Some twenty-five of the party are not expected to recover; among the number is the bride. The perpetrator had not been discovered.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Judge Rockwell yesterday gave the Grand-Jury at Brooklyn a very clear and able charge on the subject of liquor sales between the 1st of May and the 4th of July. He instructed them in plain terms that every sale in quantities less than five gallons, either to be carried off or drunk on the premises within this period, except the seller had a license under the new Prohibitory Law, was a misdemeanor, and that they were bound to indict the offenders.

Judge Strong at Suffolk, Judge Brown at Putnam, Judge Dean at Queens, and Judge Culver in the City Court, have previously expressed similar views in their respective charges. It would seem, therefore, that the Courts in the Second Judicial District are agreed on this question, and as the liquor dealers had contemplated bringing a habeas corpus on Judge Culver's decisions, it will trouble them new to know where to find a safe Judge for their purpose. In this emergency we advise them to apply to Recorder Smith and A. Oakey Hall of this City. We dare say these officials may help them out of the trouble. If it should be found in the end that the opinions of these two gentlemen, however well intended, should result in an accumulation of penalties to an untold amount on the liquor dealers' heads, the latter will have purchased the two months boon at an expensive

Judge Selden of Rochester, and we believe every indicial officer or Court in has intimated opinions, save Recorder Smith and District-Attorney Hall, has sustained the views of the Judges in the same District. Indeed, as was well remarked by Judge Rockwell. it is matter of astonishment that any man with a head on his shoulders and the statute before his eyes should have entertained a reasonable doubt.

. We learn that some two hundred cases of violations of the law will come before the Grand Juries impanneled by Judges Rockwell and Culver.

THE CITY MARKET LAWS.

Our citizens generally are protesting against the present cost of marketing, and unjustly censure the market-gardeners for demanding such exorbitant prices. Very few, comparatively, are aware of the fact that the existing market laws were framed for the purpose of producing these high prices, and that the City Ordinances and market regulations, which might all be repealed by the Common Council in an hour, have for years compelled us to pay an average W 25 per cent more for every article of such produce than we should pay if farmers and gardeners were allowed the privilege of selling in the City without restrictions. As the law at pre-sent stands they are forbidden to do this under a heavy penalty.

We have enormously expensive marketsexpensive inasmuch as they do not pay the interest on the valuation; but we have no market place for country people, no accommodation for any but market jobbers, speculators, and middlemen. As a natural consequence, food is very dear. Except a most limited spot, there is no place for the accommodation of market wagonss; and even the inadequate space allowed to them they are prevented from occupying after 7 o'clock in the morning. The hours to which they are limited by law are from 4 to 7 A. M. Without such an absurb law the myriad of hucksters who grow rich by the necessities of the poor would disappear, and this we believe to be the reason why the law has not long since been

An effort is now being made by the marketmen of Long Island to obtain possession of the ground west of the old Washington market house for a wagon stand. Such a move may benefit them, but we doubt it; it would not much benefit the mass of citizens unless the ground was fenced in and nothing allowed to be carried out of the gates except what went out in family market-baskets. The marketmen are petitioning the Common

Council for the privilege of selling to somebody beside the hucksters; but with all the privilege they ask for and are urging citizens to ask for them, they would then only sell to up-town | the great Democratic party in this country is grocers and meat shops. The consumers would | the one that believes in the buying and selling | Union it presented a galaxy of stars of the

still be unable to reach the wagons, and the owners would be unable to sell their produce at retail, for if they should ever attempt this they would be persecuted by the lawless hucksters and perhaps driven out of the City.

What the farmers want, what the market gardeners want, what the great mass of consumers want-who eat the millions of tuns of vegetables that come here for sale-is an entire removal of the abominable prohibition which prevents any man who grows a wagon-load of cabbage from bringing in into the City and selling it when and where he can find a buyer. Bring the consumer and producer as near together as possible. Let the farmer's wagon come into the street and sell direct, if possible, to every

But if we must have "market regulations," and wagon stands, why confine them to Washington market, that out-of-the-way place for the greater part of our population? Why not have twenty additional stands scattered about in every convenient locality? There is room enough in the avenues near Jefferson market for twice as many wagons as ever stood in the streets of Cincinnati or Philadelphia at one time. Make it an established market for the morning, and invite farmers to come there and sell at retail during business hours-not restrict them to that early hour when none but speculators are astir, nor so limit their time as to compel them to sell at retail or not at all. Remove the abominable oldfogy restrictions which make producers sell to hucksters, and we shall have every kind of garden vegetable twenty-five per cent cheaper and fifty per cent better.

The present movement is only a step in the right direction. Why not take one long stride and free the City from the pernicious folly of our market laws !

THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO.

The London Times assures its readers that "there is something shocking and even revolting in the admission that, though policy may keep the United States neutral in the present contest, and interest may plead as loudly in favor of Russia as of England and France, the feelings and sympathies of America, the conscience and heart of the nation, which are not under the control of interest nor subject to considerations of State policy, side with the powers of the East in their present deadly struggle with the powers of the West."

That such should be the opinion of that journal does not in the least surprise us, for John Bull has so long been accustomed to proclaim himself the champion of freedom and the herald of civilization that he has, to all appearances, come to believe the story himself. The almost universal decay in the condition of the people subject to his rule, as in Ireland, India and the West Indies-or in close alliance with him, as in Portugal and Turkey-has failed to open his eyes to the fact that he is the chief opponent with whom civilization and freedom have to contend; nor does the rapid improvement of those communities which shut him out, as in the case of France, Belgium, Denmark and Northern Germany, tend more to produce that effect. Substituting words for things, he talks freedom and acts slavery, and then is surprised to wake to the fact that he has not a real friend in the world.

The note of The London Times is repeated on this side of the Atlantic by various journals notoriously in the service of British traders, and by The National Era, which last not only assures its readers that England has really been the great civilizer of the world, but also takes us roundly to task for expressing the opinion that the best thing that could happen to Turkey would be for Russia to swallow her up." But we have yet to meet with an argument to change

Nothing, we think, that is at all likely soon to happen in Europe, would do more for the emancipation of the people of Germany, France, Italy and England than the extension over Turkey of the same wise system under which Russian manufactures have grown se rapidly. Were that done, Turkey would offer to Europe an outlet for population similar to that now presented by the United States, and the almost boundless quantity of lauds of the highest quality, now noccupied and uncultivated, would be reduced to cultivation. Such a measure would bring into activity the immense mineral resources of the Empire, while the vast market thus created for manufactures would cause a demand for artisans from Western Europe, such as would cause competition for the purchase of labor to take the place of that competition for the sale of it which now exists. Then would be realized, to a great extent, the prospect held by up Cobden some years since when sgitating for the repeal of the Corn laws-that of two men seeking to buy labor and finding only one ready to sell it. This competition to buy labor looks toward freedom, and yet it is that competition whose growth England seeks everywhere to prevent. In Turkey there is none, and therefore England is her friend. In Russia it grows daily, and therefore England

Nothing would in our epinion do more toward the termination of the "cheap labor" system of England than the establishment of Russia in Constantinople; and while holding to the belief that "cheap labor" is neither more nor less than slave-labor, we must be excused for not siding with our cotemporary in any feeling of anxiety for the success of those Wetern powers which have just purchased from the King of Sardinia, at so many guineas per head, 15,000 of his poor subjects. The policy of the days of our Revolution is thus revived and Sardinians are now bought as Hessians then were, as food for powder. We can see but little difference between buying black slaves from an African prince and white ones from a European one-and we fancy our cotemporary will have to use his finest glasses to discover where it lies. A further purchase would gladly be made from Sweden, and because she is indisposed to make the trade she is now menaced with war. To guard herself against these Western powers she is reduced to the necessity of calling her people from their usual occupations and substituting the carrying of muskets for the following of plows-and yet, forsooth, the cause of those powers is to be regarded as the cause of civilization! It is time, as we think, that some of our friends should cease to be beguiled by sterectyped phrases and begin to look at things. Such phrases, as we are teld by Goethe, tend greatly to "ossify the organs of intelligence." That this maxim is true would seem-to cite another instance-to be proved by the fact that Of negroes, and the great Free trade party the one most closely allied with the men by whom negroes are bought and sold.

It may be that England has been the great civilizer of the world, but if so the facts are recorded in some book that has not fallen under our notice. As a community-and it is as such that we must regard her-England has never carried civilization anywhere. Individuals from among her people have fled from her shores and have found in the wilderness that freedom which was denied to them at home; but whenever they have had to deal with the community from which they had fled they have experienced nothing but oppression. Freedem was with difficulty maintained in these Western States, while the Southern ones were filled with white slaves as preparation for a state of society in which black ones should be required. North and South, whenever they came into contact with the community of England, they found it laboring to prevent domestic trade that a foreign trade might be built up-prohibiting all trade with the world except that carried on through British ships, British ports, British merchants and British factories-sending its own people to eat out the substance of the poor provincials, precisely as is now done in Australia, India and other Colonies, and thus finally producing the

From that time to the present the community of England has remained precisely the same, having never yet stricken a blow in behalf of freedem-never one tending to the advancement of civilization. If we look to the Continent of Europe we perceive that she made war upon the people of France because they were endea voring to establish their rights-because they had abolished the feudal privileges of the nobles-because the clergy and nobility were made liable to taxation-because trial by jury had been established-because heavy taxes had been abolished-and because perfect freedom of religious worship had been secured. Such were all the causes of complaint against France on the day of the declaration of war in 1793. That war lasted twenty-two years, and throughout the whole course of it England was seen plundering everybody on the ocean, while buying slaves from all the sovereigns of Europe that were willing to sell them-and then, as now, making them food for powder. At its termination she was seen handing over the Republic of Genea to Sardinia, the Republic of Venice to Austria, and making war upon the free people of Norway to coerce them into surrendering themselves to Sweden as the price of blood due to Bernadotte. What in all this was favorable to freedom we confess ourselves unable to per-

We are told however that she sympathized with Hungary. As a community she did not. Individuals did so undoubtedly, and for so doing they had good reason, as they were assured that if Hungary could maintain her freedom, she would establish Free trade, and that then England could make a great deal of money out of her. This argument addressed to the breeches pocket proved irresistible, and hence it was that large meetings were held, and attended by the very men scho had most strongly urged upon the Government the necessity for affording every encouragement to the slave-trade by admitting the sugar of Cuba and Brazil to competition with that from Jamaica and Barbades. The community of England has no sympathy with freedom anywhere. All it asks is cheap labor-that is, slave labor under whatever name—to be employed in foreign countries in growing cheap cotton and sugar, and at home in making cheap cloth. Labor is there regarded as the instrument provided for the use of the trader, precisely as is the case in South Carolina; and therefore it is that there is so much sympathy between the cotton lords and Carolina. "It affords me pleasure," said Mr. McDuffie, "to hear of new factories in Manchester, but I "cannot without disgust hear of those of New-

Looking to India we see everywhere the decline of freedom as a consequence of English rule. Under the native princes, there existed an immense body of small landholders exercising to a wonderful degree the power of selfgovernment, and carrying on a vast inland commerce, but under English rule all these have dispeared. The few there are steadily growing in power, while the many are from day to day more and more compelled to sell themselves into Slavery in the Mauritius or in Guiana, that they may avoid the famines with which the country is now so frequently afflicted. Immense armies swallow up the produce of labor to an extent unknown in any other part of the world, and those armies are always employed in extending the area of freedom, after the fashion of Southern slavedrivers. The most frivolous pretense is always found sufficient for interference, as was plain in the war of Scinde; in that with Burmah, based upon a claim for a few hundred dollars, and made the occasion of seizing upon extensive territories; and in that of Affghanistan which ended in the well-merited destruction of a large portion of the British forces, and the expulsion of the rest. We are told that all this is done to extend civilization, but when we come to learn the real facts we find that the civilization of the Punjaub, always until now in the hands of domestic rulers, is far higher than that of Bengal, where England has been uncontrolled master for a century.

If we turn our eyes to China we see towns and cities destroyed, and men by thousands slaughtered, that England might maintain the right to poison the Chinese people with the opium by the profits of which alone the intrudng Government of India is enabled to maintain itself. Looking next to Australia, we see what was appropriately styled by English writers "a hell upon earth"-the gift of England to the world-end if some of the people who have been transported there have founded a State destined to aid in the extension of civilization, no portion of the credit is due to the community by which they were sent. In the West Indies we see a steady importation of slaves under various names, brought there to compete with the cheap African labor of Cuba and Brazil. In South Africa we see a perfect succession of rebellions, accompanied by great destruction of life and property, all of them consequences of an oppressive system. Coming nearer to England we see the annihilation of the people of Ireland as a pation-and it is the first instance on record of a people whose means of advancement have been during a time of peace gradually sucked out until it has gradually ceased to be entitled to the consideration of the world. Before the

brightest luster. Now it exhibits nothing but the Irish brigade, ever ready to sell itself to the highest bidder. The soil is being gradually shandoned by these who have escaped the repeated famines that have occurred in that richest of lands, and the Saxon is gradually occupying the place from which he has expelled the Celt; and thus it is that England makes a desert and calls it peace!

If the history of her past presents little to warrant us in regarding her as the leader of civilization, there is, as we think, quite as little in her actions of the present. Her great ally is France, which has expended hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money in exterminating the people of Algeria, destroying their farms and burning their villages-that same France which introduced the fashien of smoking out and suffocating brave men who were not to be reached by the sword. Her chief object of adoration at present is Louis Napoleon, the friend of despots in Italy, and the head in France of a despotism under which no freedom in the expression of opinion is tolerated. Gladly would she add to the list of her allies that same Austria whose "sympathy for Hungary" was manifested in the hanging of her bravest men and scourging of her most accomplished women and that same Prussia which shared with Austria and Russia in that partition of Poland which constitutes in the eyes of our cotemporary so great an offense. To secure the alliance of these two powers she would willingly abandon Hungary to the tender mercies of a Haynau, Rome to Louis Napoleon and the Pope, and Florence and Naples to Francis Joseph and his lieutenants now occupying the thrones of those magnificent countries. With her the end always sanctifies

If our Washington cotemporary can find in this uccinet statement of facts any warrant for desiring the success of the Allies, he must look at them through spectacles very different from these we are accustomed to use. It is time, as we think, that he should open his eyes to the fact that there is a white and a brown slavery as well as a black one, and that the former grow in every country that is subjected to British Free trade.

DEAD LETTERS.

The Rockville Gazette, published in Tolland County, Conn., in an article on Post-Office mismanagement, which we copy in another column, says that a paper manufactory in that neighborhood lately received a lot of waste paper from the New-York Post-Office containing dead letters in which were found \$105. From Springfield, Mass., a letter with \$16 was received. Out of seven or eight sacks from the Post-Office at Providence, R. I., about half a bushel of letters were found, and among them one containing noney and insurance papers of value. A lot of paper from the Hartford Post-Office, had among others a letter mailed at Pittsfield, Mass., directed to a firm in Hartford, which contained check for \$30.

These facts show that there is gross carelessness on the part of those engaged in the management of the Post-Office Department. If bales of waste paper containing dead letters have been sent off from the New-York Post-Office or elsewhere it is a grievous fault and the Government should lose no time in looking into the facts. It is well known that many letters miscarry and are lost; and it would seem from such cases as those narrated above that such accidents must be due to the remissness of the Department itself in the discharge of its duties. The truth is that the entire system of manag-

ng Dead Letters is wrong and requires a thorough overhauling. Advertised letters should be immediately forwarded to the General Post-Office and if found to contain anything valuable should be at once returned to the writers; the latter should not be compelled to wait three, six or nine months for what they might obtain in as many weeks. The General Government is a slow coach at best, but there is more dispatch in most of the Departments than in that through which the Dead Letters pass. A letter so unfortunate as to fall into that channel is very likely to be buried and lost for ever.

There is now a new class of letters forwarded to the General Office; we refer to such as are deposited in the Office without being prepaid. man may be in a hurry and honestly forget to put on a stamp, though the letter is a very important one. It may contain a remittance, and he wonders that its receipt is not acknowledged. But it has gone into the Dead-Letter Department, and there it must remain-it is difficult to say how long. It is certain that he will hear nothing of it for many months.

The number of Dead Letters will doubtless largely increase under the existing Post-Office law: Why should not some plan be devised by which they may be disposed of at once-the valusble ones returned to the writers and the others destroyed? Why should not the Government act promptly? The trouble would be no more, and the cost little if any greater. Among business men it is a settled principle, that when particular duties are to be performed the sooner they are discharged the better. They hold that nothing is to be gained by delay. Promptness is economy. It is so among private individuals. It cannot be otherwise when practiced by pub-Just look at the present system. A letter

comes to the New-York Office. It is not called for-consequently it is advertised. Still, it remains in the Office. The individual to whom it is addressed may be dead or absent. At the close of the quarter following the one when it was mailed it goes to the Dead-letter Office where it takes its turn among a million of other letters. It may be reached in three months and it may not. If mailed, for instance, on the 2d day of April, about the commencement of a quarter, it would be sent to the Dead-letter Office at the close of the following quarter, the last day of September or the first of October; then if it bappens to be one of the last letters opened it would be reached about the first of January, or about nine months from the time it was mailed ! But will it then be returned to the writer?

It will if found to contain anything valuable; that is, if any valuable thing has been inclosed in it. The letter itself is not read; it is presumed to be unimportant if it contains nothing beyond the bare manuscript. When a letter is returned it is registered in a book, with name, place of mailing, and the writer's address; the number of entries made, including superscription, is seventeen, and an expert clerk is able to return about thirty letters per day!

In view of these facts, who will say that our

dead-letter system does not need overhauling ?-It is altogether behind the age. It is entirely unsuited to the wants of the people.

The Commercial Bulletin of New-Orleans proposes to retaliate for the Personal Liberty bill of Massachusetts by ceasing to trade with Boston. We have heard of such suggestions before, but the plan is easier formed than executed. Besides, what if it were executed ! New-Orleans has much greater need of Boston than Boston of New-Orleans. The riot at Portland is, we are sure, strangely

misrepresented in our telegraphic dispatches both of to-day and yesterday. We do not presume to say, of course, that Mayor Dow cannot have made a mistake in regard to the purchase of the liquor for the City Agency out of which the trouble seems to have grown; but we are confident that when we come to bave the truth from impartial witnesses a very different aspect will be put upon the entire affair from that given it by the rumsellers and their friends. So far our reports have been dictated by an intense animosity both toward Mr. Dow and the cause with which he has been identified. The idea of The Portland Argus that the killing of a man by a discharge of musketry to put down a riot can be regarded as murder, even though the civil officer commanding the discharge should prove to have acted injudiciously, cannot be sustained for a moment. But in this case the discharge appears to have been necessary and judicious. Even The Argus is obliged to admit that without it secious damage would have been done to the building and its contents. The mob had already broken in the door when they were fired upon, and the one volley put an end to their attack. It is a well-known maxim that in dealing with a mob promptitude and severity are alone truly merciful. No man can well estimate the benefit this City has derived from the two volleys fired at Aster-place, and we dare say the effect of this discharge at Portland will be equally wholesome. To-day the grand convocation of the followers

of "Sam" opens, and tries the temper of many a heretofore true disciple of the free principles that now more than ever should animate the North. Some who have heretofore been as true as steel, now, dazzled by the seductions of national place and power, are thinking to soften and qualify the spirit of liberty that burns throughout the North. Massachusetts will be true, Maine will never falter, New-Hampshire and Vermont will be as firm as their everlasting hills. Indiana will be ready to lead off the great West: but we fear for Connecticut and Rhode Island on the one hand, and Ohio on the other. Their representatives at Philadelphia will commit the fatal blunder of a life-time if they falter now with the freshly-recurring outrages upon liberty and justice in Kansas sounding in their ears. Yet we hear of timorous platforms from those quarters, of silence as to the great wrong of the time, with voluminous verbiage as to Americanism and the unmeaning cant of oathbound lodges. This will never do. Retribution is sure to meet the representative of a Free State who leaves a doubt upon his course at Philadelphia. Even the Speakership of the House of Representatives may be purchased at too great a price; or even in bartering away a birthright, the mess of pottage may itself be thrown to the winds.

We have had some discussion with The Courier, and Daily Advertiser of Boston on occasion of the removal of a single pauper by the present Administration of that State from Boston to the place where she had a legal settlement. This has been denounced by those journals as an act of quite as gross wickedness as the capture of a fugitive slave, and THE TRIBUNE has been honored with a due share of their virtuous criticism Even The Atlas has indulged itself in the luxury of joining in the animated cry, proving itself not whit the wiser, if a little smarter, than the others. But if the sending home of one pauper was so bad, and if the law is so intolerably innuman, we should like to hear from these zealous philanthropists how it is that they have never expressed their burning indignation upon the subject before. We learn from good authority that during the administration of Gov. Washburn six hundred paupers were sent out of the State in the same manner and under the same law, and that among them there were more than one hundred lunatics. Where then slept the thunders of The Courier, The Advertiser, and The Atlas? Were they suppressed by the fact that their party was then in power? And does their arder new arise from the fact that it is out?

Is IT TRUE !- A correspondent informs us that no mail has been received by the emigrants in Kaness since their arrival there in March. Letters from them reach us, but nothing from us reaches them. Now if this is true-and we suppose there is no doubt of the fact—the public ought to know the cause. Suppose the Government should give the matter a attention ?

PROGRESS OF PEACE.

From The National Intelligeneer

All our readers must enjoy as much as we ourselves do the disappearance of the clouds which lately darkened our Southern political sky, and our excuaption from the exciting announcements of outrage and threats of war which daily flamed forth from our metropolitan official press and were caught up and cohood by all the Cuba-longing "right or wrong" prints through the land. rough the land. We are gratified to find that the interests of peace

through the land.

We are gratified to find that the interests of peace re progresive as well as the evils of consention. Gen. Concha said to our officers, we understand, that the President had by his large fleet effectually put down fillibustering and relieved him of all anxiety, and obviated all danger of difficulty or collision; and we have hardly got the news of this pacific state of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico before we receive intelligeace that the twe remaining questions of difficulty have been satisfactorily settled at Madrid. The last steamer brought us private letters from Paris communicating the agreeable information that our Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, Mr. Perry, had obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory adjustment of the El Dorado case and that of the Vice-Consul at Sagua la Grande, Mr. Thompson. It is said indeed that Mr. Perry has succeeded so far in the latter case as to obtain an order for the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua la Grande, who caused the arrest of Mr. Thompson.

As a further security for peace we are happy to learn by the same letters that the Spanish Government has in a spirit of conciliation, issued instructions for their cruisers in the West Indies which will prevent the recurrence of any difficulty in that quarter of any just cause of complaint on our part. So successful indeed has been our Chargé d'Affaires in carrying out the instructions and wishes of his Government that we apprehend Mr. Dodge will, happily for his own comfort, find little left unsettled to give him any trouble.

Mr. de Cueta we understand returns home from the

own comfort, the understand returns home from the trouble.

Mr. de Cueta we understand returns home from the United States at his own request. He is a moderatin politics and opposed to the policy of the progressian party, which has present possession of the Government and controls its foreign affairs.